

# The NUMISMATIST

75<sup>th</sup>  
YEAR

*for collectors of*  
COINS, MEDALS, TOKENS AND  
PAPER MONEY



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# The NUMISMATIST

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## How Can We Stop Coin Forgeries!

### A DANGEROUS OAK TREE SHILLING COPY APPEARS

By Eric P. Newman, A.N.A. No. 4624

A NEW FORGERY of a Massachusetts Oak Tree shilling has recently appeared, again bringing into focus the matter of false coins.

The tolerance by numismatists of coin reproductions in any form not readily distinguishable from an original by anyone at a glance only leads to more and more reproductions. It should be unimportant whether the copy, technically, is or is not a violation of the existing counterfeiting laws. Counterfeiting laws were not formulated to control numismatists. The real issue is whether any person at any time thereafter is likely to be deceived into believing a false piece is a genuine one. It involves moral integrity regardless of whether it happens to involve criminality. It is of little significance whether the true nature of the piece is revealed by its maker or by others if the coin does not speak for itself as to its status.

Let us assume that there are no Federal or State laws against reproducing or altering those coins which are no longer in circulation as money. Would the numismatic fraternity sit back and watch members of their own group make copies to deceive each other and the public? If what is immoral is limited to what is illegal, and what is not illegal is construed as moral, then numismatics has no ethical standards. If copies of one coin are legal, and copies of another coin are illegal, there cannot be any moral difference between the propriety of such false pieces. They should all be condemned.

Most collectors and dealers are not in a position to carry out die detail



Eric Newman

study, specific gravity determination, spectroscopic and x-ray examinations, microscopic comparisons, etc. There has been enough skulduggery up to now to keep well occupied those who are willing to undertake or are forced into making such investigations. There is so much genuine material to collect, to study, and to display that the further introduction of false material needlessly hurts numismatics as a hobby and as a science. Interested members of the public who derive enjoyment and knowledge from the opportunity of only seeing coins and who have no desire to be collectors ought to be protected from deceit. Does it give a collector satisfaction to tell an innocent visitor how rare or valuable a piece is when the collector conceals the fact that the piece is false? Such a collector is only fooling himself. Is it worth while for a seller of a numismatic item to be embarrassed by being named as the source of a forgery regardless of whether the seller sold the piece as a replica, copy, restrike, electro, alteration, or otherwise? Should a seller of fakes be permitted to use numismatic publications for advertising, or numismatic meetings to sell them? Should anyone be permitted to sell them? Is it right for a museum to exhibit fakes to an innocent public?

The development of improved processes for the production of copies of coins and currency will make possible much more perfect forgeries and alterations in the future. The day will soon come when a steel die (as an intaglio) will be able to be produced directly from a coin itself without intervening enlargements or reductions. Casting techniques continually improve. Unless, therefore, old and new forgeries are permanently withdrawn from sale at every level the situation is bound to grow more and more aggravated.

In the writer's opinion, there is no legitimate need for electrotypes, struck copies, casts, artificial restrikes, alterations, or other reproductions. The reproductions made by Wyatt, Bolen, Becker, Singleton, Betts, Robinson, Dickeson, Scott, Has-



FABRICATION OD(a)



FABRICATION OD(b)



GENUINE CROSBY 2-D; NOE 5

eltine, Idler, Mickley, a group of 19th century U. S. Mint officials, and many others only produced confusion and problems; never were they of any help to the true collector, to the student of numismatics, or to the public. Almost all of them only came into being because someone wanted "to make money"! Electrotypes, if they once had a purpose, have none today because fine photographs of coins are readily available.

The writer is interested in knowing whether numismatists in general are willing to take action preventing this cancer from continuing. Some local and some national groups have taken various positions on the matter, but there are different exceptions in each policy. Will American numismatists as a whole police themselves or is it necessary to have a harsh seizure-type Federal law to stop this traffic and deceit? Would it not be better to take the profit motive out of all reproductions of any type or era by preventing their sale from now on? This is easier said than done, but if enough local and national numismatic organizations, professional societies, and coin publications took such consolidated position it could be accomplished.

### The New Forgery

The new Massachusetts Oak Tree shilling forgery has a great many characteristics which correspond very closely to a genuine shilling,<sup>1</sup> variety Noe 5 (also known as Crosby 2-D). It apparently first appeared in England in 1962 which is an old technique for introducing either American made or English made forgeries of American coins. Three of the pieces were advertised in the newspaper along with a St. Patrick farthing. The shillings were sold by mail to a British coin dealer. The seller described herself as an elderly lady, from London, but gave no name. The genuineness of the three pieces was suspected by the dealer, and the coins were sold to American customers as "electrotypes." A picture of and an article about the coin was published by the Worcester (Massachusetts) *Evening Gazette* (Edmund J. Vaskas, Coin Editor) on August 4, 1962, warning its readers that the shilling was an electrototype. A reputable American opinion on the coin then diagnosed it as

genuine and not an electrotype and declared its reverse to be a die state between Noe 4 and Noe 5.

Two of the forgeries have been critically examined more recently and are both correct in weight, size, metal, and specific gravity. The placement and style of the lettering corresponds closely to Noe 5. The inner circle on the obverse contains 64 dots, as does the genuine, and the inner circle on the reverse contains 68 dots, as does the original. The dots at the top of the inner circle on the reverse are crowded together as in the genuine. The letter M on the obverse is sharply tilted to the right, as in the original. The Oak Tree is exceedingly well copied. Just as in the originals the planchets are irregularly round and the striking is non-uniform.

However, the pieces disclose certain minute defects. The die was delicately hammered in the field to produce a somewhat rough appearance so as to imitate a crude planchet. The roots of the Oak Tree are missing, just as in the case of Oak Tree Six-pence Noe 19 which was shown to be a forgery in 1959<sup>2</sup>. A major discrepancy was the use of an elliptical stop between DOM·NEW instead of a circular stop. The elliptical shape occurred because a die break in the genuine coin develops at the stop and a piece with such a die break must have been used as the original from which the forged dies were cut. There are no visible die breaks whatsoever in the forgeries, even though extensive die breaks are found on all genuine varieties of the reverse of Noe 5, the breaks beginning during the period when the reverse was being used with the obverse of Noe 4. On the obverse of the forgery at 4 o'clock the inner circle of dots improperly has an abrupt turn and a dot is out of line at the 7:30, 9, 11, and 12 o'clock positions.

The forger was not satisfied with the quality of his first mintage and recut the dies by thickening the letters on both obverse and reverse. The thin letter state of the forgery is designated<sup>2</sup> as Fabrication OD(a) and the thick letter state of the forgery is designated as Fabrication OD(b). Illustrations of these forgeries, along with a genuine example of Oak Tree Shilling Noe 5, are on the accompanying plate.

1. Sydney P. Noe, *The Oak Tree Coinage of Massachusetts*, (New York, 1947), NNM No. 110, p. 14 and Plate I.

2. Eric P. Newman, *The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling*, (New York, 1959), NNM No. 142, p. 63; p.45-50.

In the specimen of Fabrication OD(a) the obverse and reverse were 180° offset while in the specimen of OD(b) the reverse was offset in a clockwise direction 15°.

After this article was originally submitted for publication, two more of the forgeries came to the writer's attention and were recently acquired by an American collector on a trip to Europe. Both of these fabrications are variety OD(b), one of which has its reverse offset clockwise 260° and the other has its reverse offset clockwise 5°. The former appears heavily worn but, strangely enough, shows little loss of weight. It weighs 71½ grains against a standard of 72 grains. The other is in very fine condition except for a planchet split from the inner ring of dots to the edge.

There is always a problem to ascertain whether a heretofore unknown coin is genuine or is a forgery. It is always possible to discover both a new obverse and a new reverse die. However, a simultaneous discovery of four Oak Tree shillings of an unknown type is enough to create suspicion. When each of the four specimens has its reverse offset in a different position relative to the obverse, it is clear that these coins could not be a part of production coinage at a

mint. The virtual identity of the forged dies to the genuine Noe 5 dies is also conclusive of the fact of forgery because of the impossibility of this coincidence taking place in mid-seventeenth century Massachusetts Bay. The elliptical stop, the hammered field, and the lack of die breaks on the newly discovered pieces are each conclusive evidence of forgery.

There is no doubt that the die cutter and mint master of these fabrications was a highly skilled technician, but forgers always seem to make some significant errors in copying a coin or producing an unknown type of coin in a known series. If any reader has one of these forgeries it would be well for him to assist in the location of their source. Of course if the forger himself would disclose his activities it would be a fascinating story.

Wyatt's struck copies of Massachusetts silver were introduced as originals in 1856<sup>3</sup> and still plague numismatics. Not all of the forgeries of Massachusetts silver which have appeared since that time have been exposed because some cannot definitely be proven false. Is it necessary to present further proof of the contemptibility of such practices?

3. Richard D. Kenney, "Struck Copies of Early American Coins," *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 1, (Jan., 1952), p. 1; *Boston Transcript*, Aug. 25, 1856; *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (July, 1872), p. 4; Sydney P. Noe, *The New England and Willow Tree Coinage of Massachusetts*, (New York, 1943), NNM, No. 102, p. 54; Eric P. Newman, *The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling*, p. 43.

### MONTANA MEDAL



Commemorating the centennial in 1964 of Montana's territorial establishment and its seventy-fifth anniversary of statehood is a medal struck by the Shawnee Hills Medalists for the Montana State Junior Chamber of Commerce. It is dollar size and available in nickel-silver at \$1.00 and silver at \$7.50. The latter is a limited issue of five hundred pieces. Direct orders with remittances plus stamped, self addressed envelope to the Montana Centennial Commission, P. O. Box 770, Great Falls, Mont.

## Numismatic Vignettes

■ February 25 this year is the centennial of the passage of the National Banking Act, which marked a turning point in the financial history of this country. The young nation had been raised on hard money, complemented by bank notes which were condoned but not supported by the Government. The National Banking Act provided for the use of promissory notes of the banks, guaranteed by the Government, as legal tender. Notes issued during the earlier years of the Civil War were for temporary use during the emergency; the national bank notes were here to stay. Henceforth we were to use government promises in place of real money for most of our monetary transactions.

■ Many banks will celebrate their hundredth year of operation as national banks during the next few years. According to government records, the first ten charters were issued to these banks: 1, First N. B. of Philadelphia (later No. 2731); 2, First N. B. of New Haven (later No. 2682); 3, First N. B. of Youngstown (later No. 2693); 4, First Stamford (Conn.) N. B. (later No. 1038); 5, First N. B. of Fremont, Ohio (later No. 2703); 6, First N. B. of Syracuse; 7, First N. B. of Cleveland (later No. 2690); 8, First N. B. of Chicago (later No. 2670); 9, First N. B. of Dayton; 10, Second N. B. of Dayton.

■ The only national bank whose name did not include the word "National" was the Bank of North America, Philadelphia. It was chartered by the Continental Congress on December 31, 1781, largely through the efforts of Robert Morris, and became national bank No. 602 (later No. 541) in December, 1864. It issued notes, both as a private bank and as a national bank.

■ Surely few years have seen the passing on of five such eminent numismatists as Adam Pietz, Lewis M. Reagan, Julius Guttag, Herman Crofoot and Edward Kann (The first two died in December, 1961). Collectively the five represent about 175 years of A.N.A. membership, Julius Guttag being the dean with 55 years at the age of 78 and membership numbers 856 and LM 24. Adam Pietz was Assistant Chief Engraver of the Mint from 1924 to 1946, a recognized medalist and designer of the A.N.A. Medal of Merit.

"Lew" Reagan is remembered for his seventeen and a half years of service as A.N.A. General Secretary. Julius Guttag is known for his works on tokens and Latin American coins, and as the founder of National Coin Week in 1924. Herman Crofoot was best known to paper money collectors and as an outstanding philatelist. Edward Kann was an internationally known scholar and authority on the coinage of China. It is men such as these who have made numismatics into something more than a speculative game.

■ The article "U. S. Sanitary Fair Medals" in *The Numismatist* last November, brought to mind a bank note item relating to this organization. It is a \$10 note of the Bank of Richmond, State of Virginia, Confederate States of America, and it bears these two statements: FOR TEN CENTS SENT TO ALFRED L. SEWELL, CHICAGO ILLS. ONE OF THESE NOTES WILL BE SENT POST PAID — PROCEEDS GO TO SANITARY COMMISSION AND THE PLATE OF THIS NOTE WAS TAKEN FROM THE RUINS OF THE FIRE IN RICHMOND." The note is lithographed on thin but good grade paper and, obviously, is not signed or dated. Since Richmond was burned in early April, 1865, and the last Sanitary Fair in Chicago was held in May, the date of this note is pinpointed rather closely. There must be other such notes but this collector has never seen another.

■ What's in a name? Consider your own name — it is the most personal thing you have and you are fussy about the way it is spelled and kicked around. Some people have odd ways of spelling or arranging their names, thus making them all the more personal. If you want to appeal to a person, try to know his name as he wants it and be careful to spell it that way. Maybe he won't notice that you spelled it his way, but he sure won't forgive you if you misspell it.

■ In looking through the 1869 *American Bond Detector*, we found a \$1,000 U.S. six per cent coupon bond, Act of March 3, 1865, with the motto IN GOD IS OUR TRUST at the center of the lower ornate border. While not money in the usual sense, the bond was an obligation of our government, and probably was the first to bear the religious motto. This bond was issued in \$500, \$100 and \$50 values also. — GLENN S.

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## HIDDEN MARK ON POLISH NOTE

DC 1675161



Obverse of the note as it appears under normal photography



Obverse of the note under fluorescent photography, showing clearly the "hidden" device

Recently I examined several foreign currency notes, brought back from Europe last summer by a friend of mine. Several of the notes originated in "Iron Curtain" countries—Hungary, Poland, etc.

Out of sheer curiosity, I turned on an ultraviolet lamp to determine whether any of these notes bore any unusual features. Sure enough, one of them did. It was a Polish 100 złoty note issued in 1948. This note contains a marking which is quite invisible in ordinary light, but which fluoresces brilliantly under "black light" or ultraviolet radiation.

The fluorescent device appears to be the Polish national insignia, an eagle similar to the visible device on the face of the note, but on a geometric background, and inclosed within a border. The fluorescent insignia is in the lower center on the face of the note. The serial number, just below this mark also fluoresces under U.V., but is of a different color and lesser brilliance.

This seems to be a secret mark printed in special fluorescent ink over the regular nonfluorescent printing. In all probability, the mark is intended as a safeguard against counterfeiting.—SIMEON WILSON.

## NOTES & QUERIES

### Orders and Medals Society's Third Annual Meeting

Adoption of new bylaws, after several years of study, was one of the important accomplishments of the recent third annual meeting of the Orders and Medals Society of America in Miami. Plans were made also for improving the Society's library and its publication, *The Medal Collector*, and to issue a membership roster which will contain much other information of value to members. David Northey was appointed Historian. Frank Racine headed the election committee to select candidates and hold a mail ballot election for all offices except the President.

Among the fine awards made was one to Gary Krug for his outstanding work as Editor of *The Medal Collector*, to Richard Smith for his spectacular presentation of the Golden Fleece insignia, to Paul Sandars for his display of Imperial Russian orders, and to Ronald Shepherd for his very fine display of aviation medals and decorations. Fine illustrated talks were given by Paul Sandars, Philip Weber and James Peterson. The bourse and exhibits were continuous and a fine banquet was held.

A committee, composed of Chairman William Cancelmo, Miss Jane Kenworthy and Ronald Shepherd, was appointed to plan and hold the next meeting of the Society in Philadelphia on a weekend prior to 1963 Labor Day weekend. — COL. ROLFE R. HOLBROOK, President

### Max Schwartz All Right After Accident

Max M. Schwartz, A.N.A. Legal Counsel, wants his many friends to know that he is up and around following a serious automobile accident on the New Jersey Turnpike last November 12. Max thinks he got off easy with an eight day stay in the hospital, but his wife was less fortunate, suffering a fractured leg and smashed wrist. The accident occurred as the couple were returning from a reception in honor of their 35th wedding anniversary in a suburb of Philadelphia. We wish a speedy and complete recovery for him and Mrs. Schwartz.

### Proof Sets

U. S. proof sets of 1963 may be obtained from the Superintendent, U.S. Mint, 16th and Spring Sts., Philadel-

phia, Pa. Remittances should be by postal money order, certified personal check, or cashier's check. Price is \$2.10 a set. Sets are available singly, or in lots of two, five, ten, twenty-five, fifty or hundred sets. Add service charge to cost of orders to be mailed to foreign countries: one through four sets, \$1.50; five through a hundred sets, \$2.50.

### Mint Sets

U. S. Mint sets of 1962, consisting of one coin of each denomination of each Mint, Denver and Philadelphia, may still be ordered from the Philadelphia Mint, Sixteenth and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Price per set is \$2.40. Orders for 1963 sets will not be accepted until May 1, 1963. Remittances should accompany orders and should be by money order, cashier's check or certified check.

### Price Lists

Empire Coin Co., Inc., Empire Bldg., Johnson City, N. Y., Empire Review, December, 1962-January, 1963. Colonial and state coins, U. S. half cents, large cents, small cents, two cents, three cents in both silver and nickel, five cents nickel, half dimes, dimes, quarters, half dollars, silver dollars, gold coins; Hawaiian and Puerto Rican coins; die trials, patterns. Fractional currency shield is offered for \$2,450; 1798/7 13 star rev. 10¢, \$7,500; 1798 small 8 10¢, \$5,750; 1918/7 S 25¢, \$2,450.

Jolie Coins, Roslyn Heights, N. Y. Priced catalog of paper money arranged by countries.

Randolph Zander, 3217 Martha Cusatis Dr., Alexandria, Va. Price lists 91 and 92. Foreign coins, gold coins, dollar size coins, foreign proof sets in cases.

Michael Kirk, 1024 Burgundy St., New Orleans 16, La. Price list No. 2. Medals.

Christensen and Stone, 5615 N. Rosemead Blvd., Temple City, Calif. Price lists and mail bid sales catalogs on subscription bases.

Lauren Benson, 511 Putnam Bldg., Davenport, Iowa. Foreign coins, including gold and crowns; foreign proofs.

Fred L. Buza, P. O. Box 301-C, Plover, Wis. Choice U. S. paper money.

### Canadian Mint Sets

Canadian mint sets for 1963, consisting of \$1.00, 50¢, 25¢, 10¢, 5¢ and

1¢ pieces may be ordered from the Master, Royal Canadian Mint, 320 Sussex Dr., Ottawa, Ont., Canada. The cost is \$3.00, Canadian funds. Remittance must accompany the order and should be made payable to the Receiver General of Canada. Sets may be ordered in any quantity, although the Mint reserves the right to reduce any order as it deems fit. Canadian dollars are \$1.25 each, but the minimum order for them is two pieces for a total of \$2.50. Send money by certified check, bank draft or money order.

#### National Guard Coin Show

The National Guard is sponsoring a coin show and auction at Hays, Kans., February 23 and 24 at the Armory. For reservations or other information, write Ed Grass, 813 Main St., Russell, Kans.

#### Mississippi Numismatic Assn. Spring Convention

Byron W. Cook, General Chairman of the spring convention of Mississippi Numismatic Association, to be held March 16-17 in the Heidelberg Hotel in Jackson, predicts that it will be the largest ever held in the south and one of the largest of the coming year. Bourse tables will be arranged in booths so that dealers may have privacy in customer contacts. They are limited in number, so applications should be sent immediately to Cook at Box 181, Jackson, Miss., and be accompanied by a check for \$25. Arrangements for outstanding exhibits have been made but there is room for more, and collectors are urged to reserve space by writing to the General Chairman. A two part auction will be held starting at 1 p.m. each day by Charles Slade, III, of Orlando, Fla. Those desiring to consign material or obtain a catalog should write direct to Slade.

— DANIEL T. ANDERSON

#### \$6,000 Coin Found At Michigan Bank Show

In Kalamazoo, Mich., the Kalamazoo Numismatic Club, in cooperation with the Industrial State Bank, recently sponsored a coin clinic, believed to be the third such event ever held in the entire country. Taking pointers from the clinic held last spring by the same club and bank, this affair proved to be highly successful for all involved.

The clinic portion included appraisal tables staffed by professional numismatists from the Club, at which peo-



Ray Bouchard, at right, Kalamazoo Numismatic Club President, appraises coins at the Club's Coin Clinic — Exhibit at Industrial State Bank. Mrs. Louis Stirner, at left, and Frances DeHaan have more than passing interest in the coins being appraised. In background is part of the Club's display. (Kalamazoo Gazette photo)

ple were invited to have free coin appraisals made. The remaining space in the Bank lobby was devoted to exhibits of unusual U. S. paper money, odd and curious money, Civil War items and U. S. coins of all kinds.

The four day clinic was preceded by press, radio and TV releases that promoted public interest and awareness. It was found that the press was eager to take something new to readers; and that radio and TV were glad to cooperate also. The public was told what makes a coin valuable, and something of dates, mintmarks, condition, etc. Some pieces were shown as examples on TV newscasts. Proof of the coverage was evident when over 1,300 appraisals were made for individuals with from one coin to hundreds, and over 3,500 other people came to have a look at the exhibits. Most of the visitors were local people but some came as far as seventy miles to have their coins appraised. Many letters were received from those unable to attend, stating what coins they had, one coming from as far as 150 miles away in Canada.

Many coins from noncollectors had little value but a number were of high caliber. One gentleman brought in an 1870-CC double eagle in uncirculated condition and learned that the mintage was low and the "Red Book" valuation of his coin is \$6,000. He also brought forth a Bechtler \$2½ Carolina gold piece that would grade EF. Many other quality collector items showed up, such as Isabella quarters,

Lafayette dollars, good date Indian and Lincoln cents, an 1849-O quarter, commemorative gold pieces, \$3 gold coins, scarce U. S. paper money and nearly uncirculated foreign crowns dating from 1643.

By prior agreement, no buying or selling was done during the clinic; however the written appraisal records indicated which persons wished to sell their items. The appraisal slips indicating this were then offered to club members via auction at the next regular meeting. Club members thus gained wanted items at fair prices and the Club's treasury gained from the sale of the slips. Following the auction, Richard Covey of the Industrial State Bank expressed the bank's deep appreciation to the Club and, as a token of same, supplied the refreshments of the evening. It was reported that nobody left hungry.

Dignified publicity and procedure, adherence to absolute honesty, hard work and devoted duty almost guaranteed the success of the clinic from the start. The bank gained new friends and potential customers, the Club publicized numismatics, members acquired coins at fair prices, and many persons got expert advice without charge. Since it was such an excellent public relations affair, it probably will be repeated next year. Clubs in other areas wishing advice and suggestions for holding such clinics may contact Ray Bouchard, President of Kalamazoo Numismatic Club, at 909 Wheaton Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich.

#### PNNA Convention

The Walla Walla Coin Club will be host to the twentieth annual Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association convention on May 9-12 in the Washington State Armory in Walla Walla. Ray Small, Jr., of Lowden, PNNA director and Convention Chairman, and host club President Eddie MacMurdo have announced the committee chairmen which include John Buckingham and William Foster in charge of the bourse, Bob Nalmy and Dan Reedier in charge of exhibits. All inquiries about the convention should be mailed to the PNNA at P. O. Box 1034, Walla Walla, Wash.

Eight foot bourse tables will be \$60, with a second table to the same dealer at \$40. Each \$60 table will include payment for two Association dues, two registrations and two banquet tickets. Applications should include a deposit for at least half of the price of space requested, and will be accepted

on a first come, first served basis up to the limit of sixty tables. Deposits will be returned immediately if requests are received beyond the limit of space available. The convention building has spacious areas for both the bourse and exhibits, and will accommodate the crowds expected during the four days of the show. Auctioneer Robert Burggraaf promises material that is superior to that offered in most auctions.

#### Larcenies

Franklin Schuell of South Bend reports the theft of six foreign gold coins on December 1 from his table at the Antique Show in Elkhart, Ind. The coins were the 100 lire of Italy, 1883 and 1912, proofs of Peru and Bolivia dated 1950 and 1952, resp., five guineas of England, 1713, and 6 ducats of Muenster dated 1661.

The Lima Buckeye Coin Club has circulated a list of rolls of Lincoln 1¢ and 5¢ stolen from Bill Briggs, 668 N. Elizabeth St., Lima, Ohio. Included in the list is one or more rolls of every date and many mint marks of cents from 1909 to 1937, some partial rolls and a few rolls of later dates. The 5¢ rolls are of dates from 1939 to 1958. A \$500 reward is offered for the return of all coins listed.

#### Shop Talk

Kenneth M. Gaver announces the resignation of W. H. Rawlings from Collectors Research Reg'd. of Montreal. This Canadian firm operates solely by mail.

Robert H. and Harold Jacobs announce the opening of a new coin store, known as Bobs Coin Shop, 3346 W. Lawrence Ave., Chicago 25.

*Far East Numismatic Digest* announces an attractively printed card for insertion in proof set envelopes. Information is given about the persons depicted, legends, designs and other data on current coins. It is designed for children and beginner collectors, and is available from A. D. Craig, P. O. Box 491, Berkeley 1, Cal.

Because of recent restrictive measures on gold coins, Allan Petrov, 116 E. Fifty-eighth St., New York 22, N. Y., will no longer specialize in foreign gold coins or U. S. proof sets. Instead he will feature foreign coins, including foreign commemoratives.

S & K Coins, Inc., 237 Van Houten St., Paterson, N. J. is a new company dealing in U. S. coins, foreign crowns and foreign gold coins dated earlier than 1933. Merrill S. Kaplan is Presi-

dent. Other officers are three brothers, Sam, Joseph and Louis Seibel, respectively Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary. For the last eight years Kaplan has been with the Capitol Coin Company.

Perera Company, 10 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y., offers uncirculated foreign coins in bulk, circulated English coins in hundred lots and, for the traveler, prepacked foreign currency envelopes made up of suitable denominations of small bills and coins.

#### Greater Ozarks Plans Annual Meeting in Muskogee

The officers of Greater Ozarks Numismatic Association have voted to hold meetings annually rather than semiannually as in the past. Tentative dates for the 1963 meeting in Muskogee, Okla., have been set as November 1-3. Officers for the ensuing year are: President George L. King, Vice President Haskell O. Trusty, and Secretary-Treasurer D. F. Ludwick. Clubs planning fall shows

in the area are asked to notify us of their dates at once.

—D. F. LUDWICK  
P. O. Box 628  
Fort Smith, Ark.

#### Space Medals Go Abroad

As a result of an item in *The Numismatist* in September, Wendell Northwestern, Inc. recently received a request from the British Museum in London for specimens of space medals. The Museum wrote that it had received three medals from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad commemorating Russian space achievements. Commenting that such pieces are quite a departure from ancient exhibits, the British Museum finds that there is great interest in modern art and medals and it hopes to show the space pieces soon. Vice President William Bryant replied by sending a set of the five nickel silver space series medals made by his company to London for exhibit along with the three Russian medals.

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### Book Review

*A Catalog of Modern World Coins*, Fifth Edition, by R. S. Yeoman, Whitman Publishing Company, 1962, Racine, Wis., board covers, 510 pp., illus., \$4.00.

When the first edition of the "brown book" came out in 1957 the need for it was obvious, since there was no up to date book to which collectors of foreign coins could turn for information and pricing. Yet even the publisher must be surprised that the demand for it has required five editions in only six years. The Whitman policy of keeping such books up to date has, no doubt, been a factor in creating this demand.

This catalog lists all known coins issued during the past hundred years or so by all countries of the world. While it is well indexed, the listing of countries in alphabetic order makes it easy to locate them. Every major coin type is illustrated; each type and denomination is given a catalog number and an estimated retail value. An index of coin names and the countries which issue them is very helpful in identifying an unknown piece.

Changes in the fifth edition consist of including new issues (there are twenty-two new entries in the general index) and revising the values of many coins to reflect the current market. One new entry is a copper-nickel coin of Cuba, dated 1962, which bears the portrait of a full-bearded man, not named. One indication of care in compiling prices and information is seen in the increase in number of specialists who contributed to this edition: fifty-two as compared to twenty-nine in the fourth edition and eleven in the first. The new edition will be easy to spot on dealers' shelves by its brand new brilliantly colored dust jacket.

Under the new jacket the collector will find the reliable "brown book," with major and minor revisions which make it a bargain of numismatic information at the old price. —GLENN S.

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**British** ten shilling notes issued from 1928 to 1961 ceased to be legal tender October 30, 1962. Remaining in circulation are the ten shilling notes carrying Queen Elizabeth II's portrait.

## WHAT OTHERS PUBLISH

Clifford Mishler's fourth annual listing of *United States and Canadian Commemorative Medals and Tokens* for 1961 once again proves itself the standard work in its field. With 96 pages of text and illustrations—over two hundred of them—to assist him, the token and medal collector has a sure guide to lead him through an intricate series. As in earlier editions, this one carries supplements to the 1958, 1959 and 1960 listings. A highly recommended publication that should have wide acceptance. Priced at \$3.75, it is strictly limited to four hundred copies.

*Numisma*, September, 1962, prints excerpts on currencies from the journal kept by Joseph Banks during his voyage with Capt. James Cook in 1768, 1769, 1770 and 1771; these interesting paragraphs touch on the monies of Madeira, Brazil, Batavia, Princes Island, Cape of Good Hope, etc. Fred Pridmore gives a solution to the Balemark variety of the Franklin Press token. John Gartner offers checklists of the coinages of Monaco and San Marino. David Moorhead continues his brief essays on Australian tokens, this one dealing with those of Thomas Warburton.

Ninth revised edition of Fred Reinfeld's *Coin Collectors' Handbook*, Sterling Publishing Co., NYC, buckram, 153 pp., \$2.95. Some coin prices are up, as the Lincoln cent 1909-S VDB, others are unchanged or down, as the Barber silver coins. Covers U. S. and Canadian coins. New chapter describes, illustrates and evaluates 107 American tokens.

R. S. Yeoman's fifth edition of *A Catalog of Modern World Coins*, Whitman Publishing Co., Racine, Wis., 510 pp., illus., hard covers, \$4.00, is responsible for the great increase in the organized collecting of foreign coins by Americans. Lists the coins of last hundred years in chronological fashion and estimates their values. Another Whitman "must."

*The Studio*, October, 1962, published in London, featured a five page, illustrated article on and appraisal of the work of Paul Vincze, sculptor and medalist. Dr. Humphrey Sutherland, Keeper of the Heberden Coin Room at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, who wrote the critical appraisal, describes Vincze as "primarily a sculptor working in low relief" and says that "For those . . . who supposed the art of the medal perished with the dying flickers

of the Renaissance it might be a source of unusual interest, and probably also of surprised pleasure, to trace the developing stages in the work of so accomplished and established a modern medalist as Vincze has shown himself to be." As an indication of the medalist's intellectual and artistic honesty, upon the discovery of a mistake on his Queen Elizabeth souvenir coronation medal (a backward Z in the Queen's name), Vincze received a request for two hundred of the "error" pieces from an American numismatic firm, to which he replied "I may make mistakes, but I do not manufacture them."

In honor of its tenth anniversary, the Sociedad Numismatica de Mexico issued a special number of its quarterly Bulletin, with its customary text in both Spanish and English. Some of the subjects dealt with are: Commemorative medal of Analco, Durango; new forty and twenty centavo pieces of Cuba; twenty questions and answers on coins; types of surcharges; edge designs of Mexican coins; gold in revolutionary coins of Mexico; tokens of San Miguel Peras, Oaxaca, of 1915; spurious Guadalajara coins of 1860 varieties of five centavos E de Durango.

The New England Exonomist Society's first number of its publication, *The Exonomist*, is a twelve page, offset magazine containing "Unique Sutler Cardboard of Massachusetts" by Maurice Gould, "The Vermont State Bank and Vermont State Currency 1806-1812" by T. G. Harper, a brief paragraph plus an illustration of a token made from the lava of Mt. Vesuvius, and a short discussion plus illustration of a Texas sutler note.

*Gold Regulations*, revised through August, 1962, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., 1962, 17 pp., 10¢ cash. This is the official U. S. Treasury Department publication on the subject of gold, gold coins, etc.

*The Numismatic Review and Coin Galleries* fixed price list, 123 W. 57th St., NYC 19, Vol. III, No. 1. "Coins from the Old Frontier" by Dr. Charles Schwarzenberg; "England's German Kingdom (Hanover) and Its Coinage" by James C. Risk, Vol. III, No. 2. "Denarii of the Republic" by Dr. Schwarzenberg; "Paris and Copenhagen as Numismatic Centers" by Dr. Robert Obojski, Vol. III, No. 3. "Numismatic and Cultural Contributions of Spanish Guiana" by Peter Fran-

quet; another article by Dr. Obojski on numismatic centers, this time the cities of Berlin and Zurich; book reviews. Vol. III, No. 5. "New Facts About an Old American Coin—the 1804 Dollar" by D. F. Spink and J. C. Risk; book review; and a most delightful satire by the Editor on "The Rare 1961 Inverted Cent Date." And in each issue are pointed and readable short pieces by the Editor (James C. Risk) which every numismatist will enjoy. The price lists in each issue range wide and includes coins from ancient times to modern, along with adequate descriptions. You will like the style in which both articles and coin lists are presented.

*Coinage of Cilician Armenia* by Paul Z. Bedoukian, Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 147, American Numismatic Society, NYC, 1962, heavy paper covers, 494 pp., 48 plates, biblio, \$15.00. Covers the coinage of the Armenian dynasty in Cilicia from 1080 to 1375. Details the history and trade

of Cilicia, the coinage of the Roupenians and its design, style, and description, illustrates 510 coins from photos made of aluminum foil "rub-bings." The work, which will be recognized as standard on its subject, is the result of careful examination of some ten thousand specimens from twelve thousand known pieces out of the millions coined. An extensive bibliography is a part of the book.

*A Bronze Hoard of the Period of Zeno I* by Howard L. Adelson and George L. Kustas, Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 148, American Numismatic Society, NYC, 1962, heavy paper covers, 89 pp., one plate, \$3.50. This is a study of the Volo (so named after the city in Thessaly where purchased) hoard of 2231 bronze pieces from the second reign of Zeno I to the latter part of the Fifth Century. Of these, the 1064 coins legible in whole or in part form the basis of this work.

—ELSTON G. BRADFIELD

### DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED, BY MINTS, DURING NOVEMBER, 1962

Denomination	Philadelphia	Denver	Total Value	Total pieces
SILVER				
Half dollars . . . . .	\$ 298,000.00	\$ 404,928.00	\$ 702,928.00	1,405,856
Quarter dollars . . . . .	3,626,000.00	381,604.00	4,007,604.00	16,030,416
Dimes . . . . .				
Total Silver . . . . .	3,924,000.00	786,532.00	4,710,532.00	17,436,272
MINOR				
Five cent pieces . . . . .		\$2,350,000.00	\$2,350,000.00	47,000,000
One cent pieces . . . . .	\$1,102,850.00	1,674,800.00	2,777,650.00	277,765,000
Total Minor . . . . .	1,102,850.00	4,024,800.00	5,127,650.00	324,765,000
Total Domestic Coinage . . . . .	\$5,026,850.00	\$4,811,332.00	\$9,838,182.00	342,201,272

### COINAGE EXECUTED FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AT PHILADELPHIA

Country	Alloy	Denomination	No. of Pieces
Philippines	Cupro-Nickel	10 Centavos	13,080,000
		Total	13,080,000

### CUMULATIVE MINT REPORT THROUGH NOVEMBER, 1962

Giving number of pieces struck

	Philadelphia	Denver
Half dollars . . . . .	8,672,000	35,471,206
Quarter dollars . . . . .	31,608,000	127,554,756
Dimes . . . . .	27,080,000	334,948,380
Five cent pieces . . . . .	97,384,000	225,896,200
One cent pieces . . . . .	514,685,000	1,622,237,900
Proof sets struck in November . . . . .		204,308
Proof sets struck during the year 1962 through November . . . . .		2,973,998

### IT'S NEW!

At last! The American Numismatic Association's *Introduction to Numismatics* is off the press! Written by a team of nineteen numismatists, the booklet is fully illustrated and packed with information for the coin collector. Price is only \$1.00 a copy. Order from John J. Gabarron, A.N.A. Librarian, Box 3011, Lincoln 10, Neb.